him that every service has induction training. The I.A.S. candidates undergo induction training in Mussoorie. The I.P.S. candidates undergo induction training at Mussoorie and Hyderabad. Every service has induction training after the candidates get through the examination.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: Sir, about the exemption of fee, it is a persistent demand from the student community and the unemployed youth that there should be exemption of fees. The Minister has replied. But I don't understand from his reply what the difficulty is in exempting fees. I would like to know whether after a certain ceiling on the income of the parents, the Government is prepared to exempt the students or the unemployed youth from paying the application fee or the examination fee. Otherwise, the students face much difficulty.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, may I rely upon what the hon. Member, Shri Jogi, said a little while ago. I do not think that fee is the inhibiting factor in the case of a large number of candidates who take the examinations. On the contrary, this fee was fixed way back and but for a marginal revision in 1965, we have not increased the fees during the last 20 years. The difficulty in prescribing the economic standard is that again we have to go through the whole exercise of trying to get the certificates, to vertify the income certificates, etc. As it is, the income which the UPSC and the Staff Selection Commission get from these fees is only a small proportion of the total expenditure.

It is by budgetary support only that these examinations are being conducted by these two organisations and if you completely do away with that, what will happen is that there will be a large number of candidates who are not serious about the examination but who will take the application forms, who would not take the examination I think there will be a large amount of infructuous expenditure As it is we are talking of numbers like about 1.5 lakhs for the UPSC examination and about eight lakhs for the Clerks' Grade Examination conducted by the Staff Selection Commission. The numbers are very large and I do not think that fee is an inhibiting factor. It is a very small sum.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 164.

कुमारी सईदा खातून : सर, एक भी महिला ने क्वेश्चन नहीं दिया है । प्लीज बोलने दीजिए ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 164.

कुमारी सईदा खातून : सर, . . .***

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will not go on record. I have called Question No. 164.

Progress of the second antarctica station "Maitree"

*164. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIA:†

SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress of the second permanent Indian Antarctica Station "Maitree"; and

(b) what is the future Indian Scientific programme in Antarctica, and what are the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The second Indian permanent station in Antarctica at Maitree is now ready for occupation and wintering. The foundation and the structure have been completed together with all life support

---

***Not recorded.

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Kumari Sushila Tiria.

systems. These are being tested. Some remaining non-critical work will be completed during the Antarctic winter.

(b) India's scientific programme in Antarctica has enabled her scientists to gain first hand knowledge in the frontier areas of Antarctic research, especially in the fields of geology, geo-physics, meteorology, biology, oceanography, geo-magnetism, and atmospheric physics. A wealth of useful information has been generated on the designing and development of infrastructure living and working facilities in Antarctica and hands on expedience of adapting innovative technology for application in the harsh environment of Antarctica. In future these scientific and logistic activities are proposed to be appended to cover larger and larger areas around the Indian station. India's continued scientific interest if Antarctica will also enable her to actively participate in all international discussions relating to the future of Antarctica.

KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIA: Sir, I would like to know from the honourable Minister what was the objective of building the first station at Dakshin Gangotri on the ice instead of building this station on a rocky and non-critical platform as is being done in the case of "Maitree"

Secondly, I would like to know what the improvement is on the second Antarctica expedition "Maitree" over the first and what type of co-operation is there among the countries whose teams have been stationed in the Antarctica, particularly wih America and Russia, both in human and scientific terms.

SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL: Sir, the first station was build on the ice self. The second station is build on the rocky substratum. The second station is going to continue for a pretty long time whereas the first station had a life of four or five years. Now this is as far as the two structures are concerned. The countries which have gone to Antarctica exchange notes and they help each other to develop scientific and technical knowledge. The USA and the USSR and other countries are members of the Antarctica Treaty and they have been exchanging notes with other countries also and with India also.

KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIA: Sir, I have no second supplementary to ask.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Shrimati Veena Verma.

SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA: Sir, with regard to the Eighth Expedition to the Antarctica, I would like to know from the honourable Minister how much money would be spent on it and what would be the total expenditure from the beginning.

Secondly, Sir, a major problem being encountered there is that of waste disposal. I would like to know how it is being resolved.

SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL: Sir, on the Eighth Expedition, we are spending Rs. 9.55 crores and, on all the expeditions up to this time, we have spent an amount of Rs. 44 crores.

Then, Sir, waste disposal is done according to the recommendations given by those who are going there. They are firstly chemically treated and then they are disposed off.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kapil Verma.

SHRI KAPIL VERMA: Sir, an official of this project has said that the first station is slowly sinking because it is placed on an ice shelf and the level of the surrounding waters is going down. I would like to know whether the first station would be abandoned and, in any case, to what use it would be put.

Secondly, Sir, there is much concern about a big whole in the ocean layer in the Antarctica. I want to know what the Government is doing about it and whether any research is being made on it

SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL: The first station which was built on the ice self was meant to continue only for four years. Now it has lived its life and we are shifting to the station in the rocky area. So we will not be making use of the first station after...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

राजस्थान में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए निःशुल्क चिकित्सा सहायता

*165. **श्री सन्तोष बागड़ोदिया** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों को निःशुल्क चिकित्सा सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु कोई व्यापक योजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार की योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इस प्रकार की योजनाओं से राज्य में कितने व्यक्ति लाभान्वित हो रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों को निःशुल्क चिकित्सा सहायता प्रदान करने की इस प्रकार की व्यापक योजनाओं को लागू करने का विचार रखती है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे) : (क) से (ग) राज्यों में स्थापित प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों और उप-केन्द्रों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों सहित सभी के लिए मुफ्त चिकित्सा सहायता उपलब्ध है । इसके अतिरिक्त अनुसूचित जनजातियों की बहुलसंख्या वाले क्षेत्रों और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में सरकार ने आधारभूत ढांचे के मानदण्डों को शिथिल किया है और प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों और उपकेन्द्रों के लिये 30,000 और 5000 के स्थान पर क्रमशः 20,000 और 3000 जनसंख्या निर्धारित की है ।

Installed capacity of nuclearp power station

*166. DR. MOHD. HASHIM KIDWAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total installed capacity of nuclear power stations in the coustry during the year 1987-88 till January 31, 1989:

(b) the quantum of power actually generated during these years; and

(c) the average cost per KW of power so generated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL): (a) The total installed capacity of nuclear power stations in operation as on 31st January 1989 is 1230 MWe?

(b) The electricity generated from the nuclear power stations in the country is as follows:—

Period	Electricity generation (Million Units)
From commercial operation to 31st January 1989	58879
1st April '87 to 31st ,88	5035
1st April '88 to 31st January '89	5266

(c) The tariffs for sale of electricity from the operating nuclear power unlts have been varying from time to time since commercial operation. The current tariff rates for sale of electricity as on 31st January 1989 is as follows:—

Tarapur Atomic Power Station	43.47	PKWH
Rajasthan Atomic Power Station	41.42	PKWH
Madras Atomic Power Station	50.76	PKWH

ESIC was unable o exercise any control